

GLANDERS AND FARCY CONTROL

21—64.10(163) Preventing spread of glanders. No person owning or having the care or custody of any animal affected with glanders or farcy, or which there is a reason to believe is affected with said disease, shall lead, drive or permit such animal to go on or over any public grounds, unenclosed lands, street, road, public highway, lane or alley; or permit such animal to drink at any public watering trough, pail or spring, or keep such diseased animal in any enclosure in or from which such diseased animal may come in contact with, or in proximity to, any animal not affected with such disease.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.20.

21—64.11(163) Disposal of diseased animal. Whenever any animal affected with glanders dies or is destroyed the carcass of such animal shall be burned immediately.

As glanders is transmissible to human beings great care must be exercised in handling diseased animals or carcasses.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.12(163) Glanders quarantine. It shall be the duty of the chief of division of animal industry to maintain quarantine on all animals affected with glanders until such animals have been destroyed by consent of the owner or otherwise, and carcasses disposed of in accordance with 64.11(163) and the premises where the same have been kept thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.2.

21—64.13(163) Tests for glanders and farcy. In suspected cases of glanders and farcy the most efficient field test is the intrapalpebral mallein test, and as valuable aids to diagnosis the mallein Strass' agglutination and precipitation tests shall be recognized.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.14 Reserved.

[Filed 6/3/55]

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BLACKLEG CONTROL

21—64.15(163) Blackleg. Upon the appearance of an outbreak of blackleg on any premises all calves and yearlings on the premises should be promptly immunized. All carcasses of animals dead of blackleg must be burned intact without removal of the hide. Such carcasses may be disposed of by removal within 24 hours by the operator of a regularly licensed rendering plant. In the event that the owner of any animal dead from blackleg neglects or refuses to make such disposition of the carcass or carcasses as indicated above, then in such cases the disposal shall be handled in accordance with 61.33(163).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 167.18 and 163.2.

21—64.16 Reserved.

[Filed 6/3/55]

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DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION OF DISEASES

21—64.17(163) Notification of chief of animal industry. It shall be the duty of any city or local board of health or township trustees, whenever notice is given of animals being affected with rabies, glanders, scabies, hog cholera or any contagious or infectious disease or having been exposed to the same, to promptly notify the chief of division of animal industry.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.17.

21—64.18 to 64.22 Reserved.

[Filed 6/3/55]

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RABIES CONTROL

21—64.23(163) Rabies—exposed animals. Whenever rabies is known to exist in any community it shall be the duty of all owners of dogs or other exposed animals to immediately confine such dogs or animals securely to prevent them from spreading the infection should they develop the disease.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 351.39.

21—64.24(163) Rabies quarantine. When quarantine is established in any community on account of the existence of rabies all dogs not confined or muzzled shall be promptly destroyed.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 351.40.

21—64.25(351) Control and prevention of rabies.

64.25(1) *Antirabies vaccine.*

a. Vaccines and immunization procedures recommended in the Compendium of Animal Rabies Vaccines prepared by the National Association of Public Health Veterinarians, Inc. are approved by the Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship.

b. Reserved.

64.25(2) *Tag and certificate.*

a. The veterinarian shall issue a tag with the numerical number thereon and the certificate of vaccination shall designate the tag number.

b. Each rabies vaccination certificate issued by the veterinarian must be an Official Rabies Vaccination Certificate approved by the Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 351.35.

21—64.26 to 64.29 Reserved.

[Filed 6/3/55, amended 7/13/65, 3/21/67]

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[Filed emergency 7/8/88 after Notice 6/1/88—published 7/27/88, effective 7/8/88]

SCABIES OR MANGE CONTROL

21—64.30(163) Scabies or mange quarantine. Whenever the chief of division of animal industry shall have knowledge of any horses, cattle, sheep or swine affected with scabies or mange, owners of any horses, cattle, sheep or swine affected shall dip the animals at intervals and at the dips as the chief of the division of animal industry deems necessary.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 166A.8.

21—64.31 Reserved.

[Filed 6/3/55]

[Filed 1/13/84, Notice 12/7/83—published 2/1/84, effective 3/7/84]

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DISEASE CONTROL AT FAIRS AND EXHIBITS

21—64.32(163) State fairgrounds—disinfection of livestock quarters. It shall be the duty of the chief of division of animal industry to supervise the disinfection of all buildings, stalls and pens at the state fairgrounds just prior to the opening of such fair and to supervise the disinfecting daily of hog pens and such other enclosures.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.33(163) County fairs—disinfection of livestock quarters. It shall be the duty of all secretaries of all county fairs or exhibitions of livestock in the state of Iowa, excepting the Iowa state fair, to supervise the disinfecting of all buildings, stalls and pens prior to the opening of such county fair or exhibition of livestock and to disinfect hog pens and all such enclosures daily during such fairs and exhibitions.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.34(163) Livestock exhibition—health certificate required. All livestock, poultry and birds intended for any exhibition except local FFA and 4-H fairs will be considered under quarantine and not eligible for showing until the owner or agent presents an official health certificate. The certificate must be issued by an accredited veterinarian within 30 days prior to the date of entry; and must indicate that the veterinarian has inspected the animals, poultry or birds and any nurse stock that accompany them, and that they are apparently free from symptoms of any infectious disease (including warts, ringworm, footrot and pinkeye) or any communicable disease.

64.34(1) Cattle. Steers, beef-type heifers, exhibited in market classes, and native Iowa cattle originating from a herd not under quarantine can be exhibited without a record of a negative tuberculosis or brucellosis test, when accompanied by an official health certificate showing individual identification for each animal. Cattle originating outside the state must be accompanied by an official health certificate indicating both of the following:

a. Either individual identification when the animal originates from a herd not under quarantine for tuberculosis or a negative tuberculosis test; and

b. A negative brucellosis test confirmed by a state-federal laboratory; or in lieu thereof an official health certificate indicating one of the following:

(1) The animal is under 24 months if beef breed or 20 months if dairy breed and has received an official brucellosis vaccination;

(2) A report of a negative brucellosis test conducted within 75 days prior to opening date of exhibition, provided the animal originates from a herd not under quarantine;

(3) Individual identity, herd number, and date of last test provided the animal originates from a certified brucellosis-free herd; or

(4) Individual identification provided the animal is a calf under eight months of age.

64.34(2) *Swine.* All swine must originate from a herd or area not under quarantine and must be individually identified. The exhibitors must present both a signed affidavit stating that to the best of their knowledge there has been no evidence of swine dysentery for the past 12 months and a test record indicating that the swine have had a negative test for pseudorabies within 30 days prior to the show.

All purebred or grade breeding swine six months of age or over must either: (a) have a negative brucellosis test conducted within 60 days prior to the show and confirmed by a state-federal laboratory; or (b) originate from a brucellosis-validated herd; and indicate on each health certificate the date of the last test and herd certificate number; or (c) originate from a validated brucellosis-free state.

64.34(3) *Sheep and goats.* All sheep must be individually identified and a record of the identification noted on the health certificate. Any evidence of footrot, sore mouth or any other contagious disease will eliminate the animal from the show.

Goats must be from a state certified brucellosis-free herd, or from a class "free" state (brucellosis), or have a record of a negative brucellosis test performed within 90 days of the exhibition. In addition, they must originate from a herd having a negative tuberculosis test within the last 12 months, or from a class "free" state (TB); or have a record of a negative tuberculosis test performed within 90 days of exhibition.

64.34(4) *Horses and mules.* Native Iowa horses and mules can be exhibited when accompanied by an individual certificate of veterinary inspection listing a description of the individual animals.

All equine, six months of age or older, originating from outside the state shall be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection listing a description of the individual animals; and indicating that each animal in the shipment has had a negative official equine infectious anemia test within 12 months of importation. The testing laboratory and date of test must appear on the certificate.

64.34(5) *Poultry and birds.* All poultry exhibited must come from U.S. pullorum-typhoid clean or equivalent flocks; or have had a negative pullorum-typhoid test performed within 90 days of the exhibition by an authorized tester. An approved certificate verifying this status shall accompany the exhibit.

64.34(6) *Dogs and cats.* Dogs and cats exhibited must have current rabies vaccination certificates.

64.34(7) *Removal from fair or exhibition.* The veterinary inspector in charge shall order any live-stock, poultry or birds found to be infected with any contagious or infectious disease, be removed from the fair or exhibition.

64.34(8) *Farm deer.* As defined in Iowa Code section 481A.1, subsection 20, paragraph "h," farm deer six months of age or over must originate from a herd not under quarantine and be tested negative for Tuberculosis (TB) within 90 days of exhibition by the Single Cervical Tuberculin (SCT) test (Cervidae), or originate from an Accredited Herd (Cervidae), or originate from a Qualified Herd (Cervidae), with test dates shown on the certificate of inspection. Herd status and SCT test are according to USDA Tuberculosis Eradication in Cervidae Uniform Methods and Rules effective May 15, 1994.

Farm deer six months of age or over must also be classified as negative for Brucellosis within 90 days of exhibition, or originate from a Certified-Brucellosis Free Cervid Herd, or a Cervid Class Free Status State (Brucellosis). This negative status must be determined by Brucellosis tests approved for cattle and bison and tested in a cooperative state-federal laboratory.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 163.1 and 163.14.

21—64.35(163) Health requirements for exhibition of livestock, poultry and birds at county exhibitions. Each county fair shall have an official veterinarian who will inspect all livestock, poultry and birds when they are unloaded or shortly thereafter. No certificate of veterinary inspection will be required on livestock, poultry and birds exhibited at a county 4-H or FFA show. Quarantined animals or animals from quarantined herds cannot be exhibited. Evidence of warts, ringworm, footrot, pinkeye or any other contagious or infectious condition will eliminate the animal from the show.

64.35(1) Swine. Swine exhibitors shall present to the veterinarian the following: (a) a signed affidavit stating that to the best of their knowledge, swine dysentery has not been in evidence in their herd for the past 12 months; and (b) record of a negative pseudorabies test performed within 30 days before the exhibition, subject to 64.35(2).

64.35(2) Exceptions. No testing for pseudorabies shall be required for (a) market classes of swine, provided the animals are consigned to a slaughter establishment from the exhibition; (b) any swine that originate from a state-approved “Aujeszky’s Free Herd”; or (c) breeding animals exhibited in a split show and returned home before the market classes arrive.

64.35(3) Dogs and cats. All dogs and cats exhibited in county exhibitions must have a current rabies certification.

64.35(4) Poultry and birds. Except as provided in this subrule, all poultry exhibited must come from U.S. pullorum-typhoid clean or equivalent flocks; or have had a negative pullorum-typhoid test performed within 90 days of exhibition by an authorized tester. An approved certificate verifying this status shall accompany the exhibit.

However, no testing for salmonella pullorum-typhoid shall be required for “market classes” of poultry, if the poultry are consigned to a slaughter establishment directly from the exhibition. Poultry exhibited in these “market classes” shall be maintained separate and apart from poultry not exempted from the testing requirements. Separate and apart shall include both of the following: (a) holding poultry so that neither poultry nor organic material originating from the poultry has physical contact with other poultry; and (b) poultry exhibited in “market classes” shall be maintained in enclosures at least ten feet apart or separated by an eight-foot high solid partition from all other poultry. Poultry exhibited in “market classes” shall be so declared at the time of entry into this exhibition or before.

All enclosures maintaining poultry shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 163.1 and 163.14.

21—64.36 and 64.37 Reserved.

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DISEASE CONTROL BY CONVEYANCES

21—64.38(163) Transportation companies—disinfecting livestock quarters. All railroad and transportation companies are hereby required to provide for proper drainage of all stockyards, pens, alleyways and chutes, and to clean and disinfect the same between April 15 and May 15 of each year and at such other times as may be deemed necessary. All expense incurred for the disinfecting and supervision of same must be paid by the railroad company. The chief of the division of animal industry shall enforce this rule.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.39(163) Livestock vehicles—disinfection. It is hereby ordered by the state of Iowa, secretary of agriculture, that all cars or vehicles that have been used for conveying any animal or animals that have been found to have suffered or are suffering from any contagious or infectious diseases must be cleaned and disinfected thoroughly before leaving the yards where such animal or animals have been unloaded within the state of Iowa.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.40 Reserved.

[Filed 6/3/55]

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INTRASTATE MOVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK

21—64.41(163) General. All places where livestock is assembled, either bought or sold for purposes other than immediate slaughter, whether by private sale or public auction, when not under federal supervision must be under state supervision.

64.41(1) The management of all livestock auction markets shall make application for, and obtain a permit from the department to conduct such sales.

64.41(2) Before movement, the livestock shall comply with requirements as set forth below.

64.41(3) Livestock imported for resale shall meet all health requirements governing their admission into the state as set forth in 21—Chapter 65.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 163.1, 163.11, and 163.14.

21—64.42(163) Veterinary inspection.

64.42(1) All livestock markets shall be under the general supervision of the Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, and the direct supervision of the approved veterinary inspector. Markets shall pay inspection fees directly to the veterinary inspector.

64.42(2) The veterinary inspector shall:

- a. Examine all livestock moving through the market.
- b. Prohibit the sale of any animal deemed to be diseased.
- c. Issue quarantines when required, and
- d. Supervise the cleaning and disinfection of yards following sales.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.43(163) Swine.

64.43(1) *Brucellosis.* All breeding swine four months of age or over moving through a livestock market or offered for sale or sold by the owner by private treaty must:

a. Originate from a validated herd, or from a validated brucellosis-free state according to Title 9 CFR as amended effective May 23, 1994, and published in the Federal Register, Vol. 59, No. 77, April 21, 1994, or

b. Be proved negative to a brucellosis test conducted within 60 days prior to sale or service and originate from a herd not under quarantine.

All breeding swine showing a positive reaction to a brucellosis test conducted at a livestock market shall be tagged in the left ear with a reactor tag and moved direct to slaughter on permit. The herd of origin shall be placed under quarantine for immediate test. Such quarantine to remain in effect until a complete negative herd test is conducted.

The negative animals from a reactor group disclosed at an auction market can return to the farm of origin under strict quarantine to be tested no sooner than 30 days nor later than 60 days from the date of test.

64.43(2) Reserved.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 163A.1 and 163A.3.

21—64.44(163) Farm deer. As defined in Iowa Code section 481A.1, subsection 20, paragraph “h,” farm deer six months of age or over moving through an auction market or sold by the owner by private treaty must originate from a herd not under quarantine and be tested negative for Tuberculosis (TB) within 90 days of the sale by the Single Cervical Tuberculin (SCT) test (Cervidae), or originate from an Accredited Herd (Cervidae), or originate from a Qualified Herd (Cervidae), with test dates shown on the certificate of inspection. Herd status and SCT test are according to USDA Tuberculosis Eradication in Cervidae Uniform Methods and Rules effective May 15, 1994.

Farm deer six months of age or over must also be classified as negative for Brucellosis within 90 days of private sale or movement through an auction market or originate from a Certified-Brucellosis Free Cervid Herd. This negative status must be determined by Brucellosis tests approved for cattle and bison and tested in a cooperative state-federal laboratory.

Sales to slaughter, or movement to slaughter, are not affected by this rule.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 163.1 and 163.2.

21—64.45 and 64.46 Reserved.

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BRUCELLOSIS

21—64.47(163) Definitions as used in these rules.

64.47(1) “*Department*” means the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Wallace State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

64.47(2) “*Federal Office*” means the Animal, Plant and Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.

64.47(3) “*Brucellosis*” means the disease of brucellosis in animals.

64.47(4) “*Brucellosis test*” means the blood serum test for brucellosis, applied in accordance with a technique approved by the department.

64.47(5) “*B.R.T.*” means a brucellosis ring test as applied to milk and cream, and used as a presumptive test for locating possible brucellosis infected herds according to a technique approved by the department.

64.47(6) “*Brucellosis test classification*” means the designation of animals tested by the methods of card test or rivanol or any other method approved jointly by the state and federal departments of agriculture.

64.47(7) “*Veterinarian*” means a graduate of an approved veterinary school who is licensed and registered to practice veterinary medicine in this state.

64.47(8) “*Designated animals*” means only the following named bovine animals: beef cattle, dairy cattle, American bison or “buffalo,” and their hybrids.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163A.9.

21—64.48 Reserved.

21—64.49(163) Certified brucellosis-free herd. In order to qualify a herd of cattle as brucellosis-free and receive a certificate evidencing same, the owner thereof shall comply with the following requirements:

64.49(1) *Certified brucellosis-free herd.* A herd may qualify for initial certification by a minimum of three consecutive negative milk ring tests (B.R.T.) conducted at not less than 90-day intervals, followed by a negative herd blood test conducted within 90 days after the last negative milk ring test; or at least two consecutive negative blood tests not less than 10 months nor more than 14 months apart. A herd may qualify for recertification by a negative blood test within 60 days of each anniversary date, and the certification period being 12 months. If recertification is not conducted within 60 days following the anniversary date, then certification requirements are the same for initial certification.

64.49(2) *Additions to certified herds.*

a. To certified herds:

(1) From herds with equal status.

(2) From once-tested clean herds. Calf vaccinated animals up to 30 months of age on certificate of vaccination—over 30 months if negative; or nonvaccinated animals on evidence of negative retest not less than 60 days from date of negative herd test.

b. To once-tested clean herds:

(1) From herds with equal or superior status.

(2) From other herds, calfhood vaccinated animals up to 30 months of age on certificate of vaccination; over 30 months, if negative; nonvaccinated animals if tested negative, then segregated and retested negative in not less than 60 days.

64.49(3) The owner or veterinarian shall make a request to the chief, division of animal industry for certification or recertification, for a brucellosis-free herd when the required tests are completed.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 164.4.

21—64.50(163) Restraining animals. To facilitate the vaccination, taking of blood sample or identifying animals as reactors, it shall be the duty of the owner to confine the animals in a suitable enclosure and to restrain the individual animal in a manner sufficient to permit the veterinarian to perform any of the services required under laws and rules of Iowa.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 164.4.

21—64.51(163) Quarantines.

64.51(1) Bovine animals classified as reactors shall be quarantined on the premises and not permitted to mingle with other cattle until disposed of for slaughter under a permit issued by the department or its authorized agent.

64.51(2) All bovine animals comprising a herd operating under control Plan A shall be quarantined when one of its members has been classified as a reactor, such quarantine to remain in effect until two consecutive negative brucellosis tests, 30 to 60 days apart, have been made. No animals of such a herd may be moved or sold except to slaughter under permit issued by the department or its authorized agent except that the department in hardship cases may permit the movement of such animals other than to slaughter with quarantines remaining in effect at the new location, together with any new animals with which they may commingle.

64.51(3) Owners of animals tested for brucellosis shall hold the entire herd on the premises until the results of the test are determined.

64.51(4) Notice of quarantine shall be delivered in writing by the department or its authorized agent to the owner or caretaker of all cattle quarantined. A report of such quarantine shall also be filed with the department as prescribed.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 164.15 and 164.19.

21—64.52(163) Identification of bovine animals.

64.52(1) Identification tag. Every veterinarian, in conjunction with the testing of any bovine animal for brucellosis or the vaccination of any such animal, shall insert an identification tag of the type approved by the department in the right ear of each animal which is not so identified; provided that in the case of an animal registered with a purebred association, the registry or tattoo number assigned to the animal by such association may be used for identification in lieu of an identification tag.

64.52(2) Official vaccinates (Defined by law). All official vaccinates must be given an identification tag in the right ear, and in addition must be tattooed or branded in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 164.

64.52(3) Reactor identification. Bovine-reactor cattle eight months of age or over shall be permanently branded with a hot iron on the left jaw with the letter "B" not less than two inches nor more than three inches high and shall also be tagged in the left ear with a reactor identification tag approved by the department within 15 days of the date on which they were disclosed as reactors. This subrule shall not apply to official calfhood vaccination as defined in Iowa Code section 164.1. Such vaccinates need not be branded if they react to the brucellosis test until 30 months of age.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 164.11 and 164.12.

21—64.53(163) Cleaning and disinfection. After any disclosure of reactors to the brucellosis test and following their disposal for slaughter, the owner of such cattle shall be required to clean and disinfect all barns and premises in which said cattle have been held. Such cleaning and disinfection shall be done in accordance with instructions and with a disinfectant approved by the department.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.54(163) Disposal of reactors.

64.54(1) Reactor cattle disclosed in herds operating under Plan A shall be tagged and branded within 15 days of the date the blood samples were taken. In accordance with Iowa law, an additional 30 days will be allowed for slaughter.

64.54(2) All reactors shall be disposed of for slaughter only in plants operating under federal meat inspection or slaughtering establishment approved by the department and must be accompanied by a shipping permit ADE 1-27 issued by an accredited veterinarian.

64.54(3) No cattle shall be disposed of through public sales or sales barns.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 164.17.

21—64.55(163) Brucellosis tests and reports.

64.55(1) All brucellosis tests conducted at state-federal expense must be tested at the state-federal laboratory, Des Moines, Iowa.

64.55(2) The department shall approve a veterinarian as eligible to conduct brucellosis tests upon successful completion of a course of training and instruction provided by the department. The department shall specify the standards for maintaining such approval.

64.55(3) All brucellosis tests conducted by a veterinarian must be reported to the department, on forms prescribed, within seven days following completion of such tests. A copy of such tests shall also be given to the herd owner by the veterinarian.

64.55(4) Reports of vaccination shall be rendered by the veterinarian within 30 days in compliance with the regulation. It is from the information on these reports that the owner of the cattle will receive recognition as being under official supervision.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 164.10.

21—64.56(163) Suspect animals designated as reactors.

64.56(1) A nonvaccinated animal classified as a suspect on the brucellosis test may be reclassified as a reactor by the veterinarian obtaining the blood sample provided that such an animal is known to have aborted and is from a herd containing reactors.

64.56(2) Animals so designated in 64.38(1) and 64.38(2) will be eligible for indemnity in accordance with the laws and rules governing same.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.57(163) Indemnity not allowed.

64.57(1) No indemnity shall be paid unless the test was previously authorized by proper state or federal authority.

64.57(2) No indemnity may be paid on an animal which was vaccinated when it was more than eight months of age.

64.57(3) Rescinded.

64.57(4) No indemnity may be paid as a result of a test of an official vaccinate less than 30 months of age.

64.57(5) No indemnity may be paid upon reactors unless they are tagged, branded and slaughtered according to the state and federal regulations.

64.57(6) No indemnity may be paid upon cattle entering the state of Iowa which have not met the requirements for entry as breeding or dairy cattle.

64.57(7) No indemnity can be paid on reactors owned by the state or county.

64.57(8) No indemnity may be paid on unregistered reactor bulls, steers or spayed heifers.

64.57(9) No indemnity will be paid for brucellosis reactors when known reactors have been held on the premises for more than 30 days from the date on which they were tagged and branded.

64.57(10) No indemnity will be paid when infected premises have not been cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the department in such a manner as to prevent the further spread of the disease.

64.57(11) No indemnity will be paid if the claimant has failed to comply with any of the requirements of these rules.

64.57(12) No indemnity will be paid on brucellosis reactors disclosed in a herd unless a state-federal cooperative agreement has been signed by the owner prior to conducting the brucellosis test.

64.57(13) No indemnity will be allowed unless all animals comprising the herd, both beef and dairy type, have been subjected to a brucellosis test conducted at the state-federal laboratory.

64.57(14) No indemnity will be paid on any reactors unless they are slaughtered in a plant operating under federal meat inspection and accompanied by a shipping permit ADE 1-27 issued by an accredited veterinarian.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.15.

21—64.58(163) Area testing.

64.58(1) Counties shall be tested in the order that valid petitions are received unless the department shall decide that it is not expedient to make tests in that order.

64.58(2) All provisions of the rules as promulgated under authority of Iowa Code section 164.2 are also in effect for counties designated as under area testing.

64.58(3) An area may be declared modified certified brucellosis-free by the application of two milk tests not less than six months apart, together with a blood test of all milk reacting herds and such other herds as are not included in the milk test. The number of reactors (exclusive of officially calf vaccinated animals under 30 months of age) must not exceed 1 percent of the cattle and the herd infection must not exceed 5 percent. Infected herds shall be quarantined until they have passed at least two consecutive blood tests not less than 60 days apart.

64.58(4) If testing as outlined in 64.58(3) above reveals an animal infection rate of more than 1 percent, but not over 2 percent and a retest of the infected herds applied within 120 days discloses not more than 1 percent animal infection in not over 5 percent of the herds, the area may then be certified.

64.58(5) If the test of an area as outlined under 64.58(3) results in more than 2 percent reactors, or if a retest of infected herds as under 64.58(3) does not qualify the area for certification, it shall be necessary to make a complete area retest.

64.58(6) Recertification. Areas may be recertified with the application of semiannual milk tests, follow-up blood tests of milk reacting herds and blood tests at three-year intervals on 20 percent of all herds not included in the milk test, if the incidence of infection does not exceed 1 percent of the cattle and 5 percent of the herds under test.

64.58(7) If testing as outlined under 64.58(6) reveals an animal infection rate of more than 1 percent, but not over 2 percent and a retest of the infected herds applied within 120 days discloses not more than 1 percent animal infection in not over 5 percent of the herds, the area may then be certified.

64.58(8) Any area not qualifying for recertification under the provisions of 64.58(7) shall be required to reestablish its certified status through testing procedures as outlined under 64.58(3).

64.58(9) The report of suspicious ring test of any herd shall be cause for a brucellosis test to be made.

64.58(10) The report of negative ring test will exempt a herd from brucellosis test unless such herd is due a test because of previous infection.

64.58(11) Milk producing herds missed on more than one regularly scheduled ring test will be required to have a brucellosis test made.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 163.1, 164.2, 164.4, and 165.2.

21—64.59 to 64.62 Reserved.

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BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS

21—64.63(164) Back tagging in bovine brucellosis control.

64.63(1) All bovine animals two years of age and older received for sale or shipment to a slaughtering establishment shall be identified with a back tag issued by the department. The back tag will be affixed to the animal as directed by the department.

64.63(2) It shall be the duty of every livestock trucker, when delivering to an out-of-state market, and every livestock dealer, livestock market operator, stockyards operator and slaughtering establishment to identify all such bovine animals not bearing a back tag at the time of receiving possession or control of such animals. A livestock trucker may be exempted from this requirement if the animals are identified as to the farm of origin when delivered to a livestock market, stockyards or slaughtering establishment agreeing to accept responsibility for back tag identification.

64.63(3) Every person required to identify animals under this rule shall file reports of such identification on forms prescribed by the department. Each such report will cover all animals identified during the preceding week.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 164.30.

21—64.64(164) Fee schedule.

64.64(1) Bleeding. Fifteen dollars per stop (herd) and two dollars fifty cents per head for the first ten bled, and two dollars per head for all cattle bled thereafter.

64.64(2) Tagging and branding reactors. Fifteen dollars for the first reactor and two dollars fifty cents for each additional reactor.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 164.6.

21—64.65(163) Definitions.

64.65(1) Bleeding. Bleeding shall mean the taking of a blood sample in a vial or tube, to be submitted to a laboratory for testing and diagnosis of diseases.

64.65(2) Injection. Injection shall mean the injection of tuberculin into a prescribed area of the animal as a diagnostic test for tuberculosis.

64.65(3) Reading. Reading shall mean the examination of the injection site to ascertain whether or not there has been a reaction. A reaction at the injection site is a positive diagnosis of tuberculosis.

64.65(4) Stop. Stop shall mean a personal visit at a particular farm for the expressed purpose of testing animals for tuberculosis or brucellosis, for reading animals for tuberculosis, or for tagging and branding animals diagnosed as having tuberculosis or brucellosis.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 164.4.

21—64.66 Reserved.

[Filed 9/26/67, amended 9/25/73, 10/10/73, 12/9/74]

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[Filed emergency 7/8/88 after Notice 6/1/88—published 7/27/88, effective 7/8/88]

ERADICATION OF SWINE BRUCELLOSIS

21—64.67(163A) Brucellosis test. When reactor animals are revealed on any test, the herd of origin and all exposed animals shall be placed under quarantine and inspections and tests performed as provided in Iowa Code chapter 163A.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163A.12.

21—64.68(163A) Veterinarians to test. The department will designate a federal or state veterinarian or it may designate a licensed accredited veterinarian to make the inspections and tests. The expense of the tests may be charged to the county brucellosis eradication fund as provided in Iowa Code section 163A.12.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163A.12.

21—64.69 and 64.70 Reserved.

21—64.71(163A) Fee schedule.

64.71(1) Bleeding. Fifteen dollars per stop (herd) and two dollars fifty cents per head for the first ten bled and two dollars per head for all animals bled thereafter.

64.71(2) Tagging of reactors. Fifteen dollars per stop (herd) and two dollars per head for all swine tagged.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163A.12.

21—64.72 Reserved.

[Filed 5/14/73, amended 9/25/73, 12/9/74]

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ERADICATION OF BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

21—64.73(163) Tuberculin tests classified. Tuberculin tests adopted by the department of agriculture and land stewardship are:

64.73(1) The subcutaneous or “Thermal” test.

64.73(2) The intradermic or “Skin” test.

64.73(3) The ophthalmic or “Eye” test.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 165.13.

21—64.74(163) Acceptance of intradermic test. The intradermic tuberculin test will be accepted provided it has been applied by a regularly employed state or federal veterinarian, an accredited veterinarian or by an approved veterinarian when endorsed by the authorities of the state of origin, provided the observations be made at the seventy-second hour.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 164.4.

21—64.75(163) Adoption of intradermic test. The intradermic test is hereby adopted for area tuberculosis eradication work.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 164.4.

21—64.76(163) Ophthalmic test. The ophthalmic test will not be accepted as an official test except when applied in combination with either the subcutaneous or intradermic test.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 164.4.

21—64.77(163) Tuberculin test deadline. All tuberculin tests must be made within 30 days of date of shipment.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 164.4.

21—64.78(163) Health certificate. All certificates of health must show the number of cattle included in the test, the name of the owner and the post-office address.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 164.7.

21—64.79(163) Ear tags. All cattle not identified by registration name and number shall be identified by a proper metal tag bearing a serial number attached to the right ear.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 164.11.

21—64.80(163) Cattle importation. No cattle shall be imported into the state of Iowa except in accordance with 65.4(163).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 163.11 and 165.36.

21—64.81(163) Tuberculin reactors. All herds of breeding cattle in counties that are under state and federal supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis in which reactors have been found may be held in quarantine until they have passed a negative tuberculin test.

All cattle that react to the tuberculin test, as well as those which show physical evidence of tuberculosis, shall be marked for identification by branding with the letter “T” not less than two or more than three inches high on the left jaw and to the left ear shall be attached a metal tag bearing serial number and the inscription “REACTOR”.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 165.4.

21—64.82(163) Steers—testing. All untested steer cattle shall be handled and maintained as a separate unit from the breeding cattle (which means they shall be quarantined, watered and fed apart from breeding cattle).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 163.1 and 164.4.

21—64.83(163) Female cattle—testing. Female cattle, the products of which are intended for family use, may be tuberculin tested without being denied the use of the same pastures and the same watering troughs as steers in feeding. This does not apply to female cattle, the products of which are handled commercially; neither does it apply where the feeding cattle are other than steers. Cows kept under such conditions cannot be sold for any purpose other than slaughter without being subjected to an additional tuberculin test.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 163.1 and 164.4.

21—64.84(163) Certificates and test charts. Certificates and test charts must be made to conform with United States Bureau of Animal Industry rules governing the interstate movement of cattle; the original must be attached to the waybill and a copy forwarded to the Chief of Division of Animal Industry, Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 163.1 and 164.4.

21—64.85(163) Slaughtering reactors. Reactors to the tuberculin test brought in for immediate slaughter must be consigned to a slaughtering establishment having federal inspection and must be transported thereto in accordance with section V, Regulation 7, of B.A.I. Order No. 309.

64.85(1) When it is found on slaughter that animals are affected with tuberculosis, the chief, division of animal industry, may order an immediate investigation, and if deemed advisable have all breeding cattle on the premises from which the tubercular animals originated, tested for tuberculosis.

64.85(2) When cattle within the state of Iowa are sold under sale contract to pass a 60- or 90-day tuberculin test and have failed to pass the same, before being returned to the original owner, the party wishing to return such animal or animals shall first obtain a permit from the chief, division of animal industry, Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship, to do so.

64.85(3) When cattle are sold out of the state of Iowa under sale contract to pass a 60- or 90-day tuberculin test and failing to pass the same, before being returned to the original owner, the party wishing to return such animal or animals shall first furnish a tuberculin test chart showing the reaction, giving the date of reaction and proving to the satisfaction of the chief, division of animal industry, that such animals are reactors.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 165.4.

21—64.86(163) Agriculture tuberculin rules. The rules adopted by the Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship governing the establishment of tuberculosis-free accredited herds and accredited areas or units in Iowa will be applied to such herds, and areas or units in cooperation with the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 165.12.

21—64.87(163) “Tuberculosis-free accredited herd” defined. A tuberculosis-free accredited herd is one which has been tuberculin tested by the subcutaneous method or any other test approved by the bureau of animal industry, under the supervision of the Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship and the United States department of agriculture or a veterinary inspector employed by the state in which cooperative tuberculosis eradication work is being conducted jointly by the United States department of agriculture and the state. Further, it shall be a herd in which no animal affected with tuberculosis has been found upon two annual or three semiannual tuberculin tests, as above described, and by physical examination.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 165.12.

21—64.88(163) Retesting. The entire herd, or any cattle in the herd, shall be tuberculin tested or retested at such time as is considered necessary by the federal or state authorities.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 165.32.

21—64.89(163) Accredited herd. No herd shall be classed as an accredited herd, in which tuberculosis has been found by the application of the test as referred to in 64.63(163), until such herd has been successfully subjected to two consecutive tests with tuberculin applied at intervals of not less than six months, the first interval dating from the time of removal of the tuberculous animals from the herd.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 165.12.

21—64.90(163) Selection of cattle for tuberculin tests. No cattle shall be presented for the tuberculin test which have been injected with tuberculin within 60 days immediately preceding or which have at any time reacted to a tuberculin test.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 165.10, 165.13 and 165.26.

21—64.91(163) Identification for test. Prior to each tuberculin test satisfactory evidence of the identity of the registered animal shall be presented to the inspector. Any grade cattle maintained in the herd or associated with the animals of the herd shall be identified by a tag or other marking satisfactory to the state and federal officials.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.92(163) Removing cattle from herd. All removals of cattle from the herd, either by sale, death or slaughter, shall be reported promptly to the said state or federal officials, giving the identification of the animal, and if sold, the name and address of the person to whom transferred. If the transfer is made from the accredited herd to another accredited herd the shipment shall be made in only cleaned and disinfected cars. No cattle which have not passed a tuberculin test approved by the state and federal officials shall be allowed to associate with the herd.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.93(163) Milk. All milk and other dairy products fed to calves shall be that produced by an accredited herd, or if from outside or unknown sources it shall be pasteurized by heating to not less than 150° F. for not less than 20 minutes.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.94(163) Sanitary measures. All reasonable sanitary measures and other recommendations by the state and federal authorities for the control of tuberculosis shall be complied with.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.95(163) Interstate shipment. Cattle from an accredited herd may be shipped interstate on certificate obtained from the office of the chief, division of animal industry, or from the office of the bureau of animal industry without further tuberculin test, for a period of one year, subject to the rules of the state of destination.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 165.36.

21—64.96(163) Reactors—removal. All cattle which react to the tuberculin test and for which the owner desires indemnity, as provided by statute, must be removed immediately from the cattle barn, lots and pastures where other cattle are being kept.

64.96(1) The barn or place where reacting cattle have been housed or kept shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected immediately.

64.96(2) Feed places and floors must be cleared of all hay and manure and scraped clean.

64.96(3) All loose boards and decayed woodwork should be removed, and when deemed necessary, and requested by the veterinarian, must be accomplished before it will be considered that the place has been properly cleaned and disinfected.

64.96(4) The feeding places, troughs, floors and partitions near the floor should be washed and scoured with hot water and lye.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.1.

21—64.97(163) Certificate. Strict compliance with these methods and rules shall entitle the owner of tuberculosis-free herds to a certificate, "TUBERCULOSIS-FREE ACCREDITED HERD", to be issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, bureau of animal industry and the division of animal industry, Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship. Said certificate shall be good for one year from date of test unless revoked at an earlier date.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 165.12.

21—64.98(163) Violation of certificate. Failure on the part of the owners to comply with the letter or spirit of these methods and rules shall be considered sufficient cause for immediate cancellation of the cooperative agreement with them by the state and federal officials.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 165.12.

21—64.99(163) Tuberculin—administration. In accordance with the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 165, the Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship shall have control of the sale, distribution and use of all tuberculin used in the state and shall formulate regulations for its distribution and use. Only such persons as are authorized by the department, inspectors of the B.A.I. and regularly licensed practicing veterinary surgeons of the state of Iowa shall be entitled to administer tuberculin to any animal included within the meaning of this chapter.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 165.13.

21—64.100(163) Sale of tuberculin. No person, firm or corporation shall sell or distribute tuberculin to any person or persons in the state of Iowa except under the following conditions:

64.100(1) That the person or persons are legally authorized to administer tuberculin.

64.100(2) That all sales of tuberculin shall be reported to the secretary of agriculture on proper forms, which forms may be obtained from the chief, division of animal industry.

64.100(3) Reports of all sales and distribution of tuberculin in the state of Iowa shall be made in triplicate; the original copy to be delivered with the tuberculin to the person obtaining same; the duplicate to be forwarded to the Chief, Division of Animal Industry, Des Moines, Iowa 50319; and the triplicate copy to be retained by the manufacturer or distributor. All reports shall be made within 60 days from date of sale.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 165.12.

21—64.101(165) Fee schedule.

64.101(1) *Injection.* Ten dollars per stop (herd) and one dollar twenty-five cents per head.

64.101(2) *Reading.* Ten dollars per stop (herd) and one dollar per head.

64.101(3) *Tagging and branding reactors.* Five dollars first reactor and three dollars each additional reactor.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 165.17.

21—64.102 and 64.103 Reserved.

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CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE (CWD)

21—64.104(163) Definitions. Definitions used in rules 64.104(163) through 64.120(163) are as follows:

“Accredited veterinarian” means a veterinarian approved by the deputy administrator of veterinary services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the state veterinarian in accordance with Part 161 of Title 9, Chapter 1 of the Code of Federal Regulations, revised as of January 1, 2000, to perform functions required by cooperative state/federal animal disease control and eradication programs.

“Adjacent herd” means one of the following:

1. A herd of Cervidae occupying premises that border an affected herd, including herds separated by roads or streams.

2. A herd of Cervidae occupying premises that were previously occupied by an affected herd within the past four years as determined by the designated epidemiologist.

“Affected cervid herd” means a cervid herd from which any animal has been diagnosed as affected with CWD and which has not been in compliance with the control program for CWD as described in rules 64.104(163) through 64.120(163).

“Approved laboratory” means an American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD) accredited laboratory or the National Veterinary Services Laboratory, Ames, Iowa.

“Certificate” means an official document, issued by a state veterinarian or federal animal health official or an accredited veterinarian at the point of origin, containing information on the individual identification of each animal being moved, the number of animals, the purpose of the movement, the points of origin and destination, the consignor, the consignee, and any other information required by the state veterinarian.

“Certified CWD cervid herd” means a herd of Cervidae that has met the qualifications for and has been issued a certified CWD cervid herd certificate signed by the state veterinarian.

“Cervidae” means elk, red deer, fallow deer, sika deer and related species and hybrids of these species.

“Cervid CWD surveillance identification program” or *“CCWDSI program”* means a CWD surveillance program that requires identification and laboratory diagnosis on all deaths of Cervidae over 18 months of age including, but not limited to, deaths by slaughter, hunting, illness, and injury. A copy of approved laboratory reports shall be maintained by the owner for purposes of completion of the annual inventory examination for recertification. Such diagnosis shall include examination of brain and any other tissue as directed by the state veterinarian. If there are deaths for which tissues were not submitted for laboratory diagnosis due to postmortem changes or unavailability, the department shall determine compliance.

“Cervid dealer” means any person who engages in the business of buying, selling, trading, or negotiating the transfer of Cervidae, but not a person who purchases Cervidae exclusively for slaughter on the person's own premises or buys and sells as part of a normal livestock production operation.

“Cervid herd” means a group of Cervidae or one or more groups of Cervidae maintained on common ground or under common ownership or supervision that are geographically separated but can have interchange or movement.

“Cervid herd of origin” means a cervid herd, or any farm or other premises, where the animals were born or where they currently reside.

“*Chronic wasting disease*” or “*CWD*” means a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy of cervids.

“*CWD affected*” means a designation applied to Cervidae diagnosed as affected with CWD based on laboratory results, clinical signs, or epidemiologic investigation.

“*CWD exposed*” or “*exposed*” means a designation applied to Cervidae that are either part of an affected herd or for which epidemiological investigation indicates contact with CWD affected animals or contact with animals from a CWD affected herd in the past four years.

“*CWD suspect*” means a designation applied to Cervidae for which laboratory evidence or clinical signs suggest a diagnosis of CWD but for which laboratory results are inconclusive.

“*Designated epidemiologist*” means a veterinarian who has demonstrated the knowledge and ability to perform the functions required under these rules and who has been selected by the state veterinarian.

“*Group*” means one or more Cervidae.

“*Individual herd plan*” means a written herd management and testing plan that is designed by the herd owner, the owner’s veterinarian, if requested, and a designated epidemiologist to identify and eradicate CWD from an affected, exposed, or adjacent herd.

“*Monitored CWD cervid herd*” means a herd of Cervidae that is in compliance with the CCWDSI program as defined in this rule. Monitored herds are defined as one-year, two-year, three-year, and four-year monitored herds in accordance with the time in years such herds have been in compliance with the CCWDSI program.

“*Official cervid CWD test*” means an approved test to diagnose CWD conducted at an official laboratory.

“*Official cervid identification*” means a USDA-approved identification ear tag that conforms to the alphanumeric national uniform ear tagging system as defined in 9 CFR Part 71.1, Chapter 1, revised as of January 1, 2000.

“*Permit*” means an official document that is issued by the state veterinarian or USDA area veterinarian-in-charge or an accredited veterinarian for movement of affected, suspect, or exposed animals.

“*Quarantine*” means an imposed restriction prohibiting movement of cervids to any location without specific written permits.

“*State*” means any state of the United States; the District of Columbia; Puerto Rico; the U.S. Virgin Islands; or Guam.

“*Traceback*” means the process of identifying the herd or origin of CCWDSI positive animals, including herds that were sold for slaughter.

21—64.105(163) Supervision of the Cervidae CWD program. The state veterinarian’s office will conduct an annual inventory of Cervidae in a herd enrolled in the CCWDSI program.

21—64.106(163) Surveillance procedures. For cervid herds enrolled in this voluntary certification program, surveillance procedures shall include the following:

64.106(1) Slaughter establishments. All slaughtered Cervidae over 18 months of age must have brain tissue submitted at slaughter and examined for CWD by an approved laboratory. This brain tissue sample will be obtained by a state or federal meat inspector or accredited veterinarian on the premises at the time of slaughter.

64.106(2) Cervid herds. All cervid herds must be under continuous surveillance for CWD as defined in the CCWDSI program.

21—64.107(163) Official cervid tests. The following are recognized as official cervid tests for CWD:

1. Histopathology.
2. Immunohistochemistry.
3. Western blot.
4. Negative stain electron microscopy.
5. Bioassay.
6. Any other tests performed by an official laboratory to confirm a diagnosis of CWD.

21—64.108(163) Investigation of CWD affected animals identified through surveillance. Trace-back must be performed for all animals diagnosed at an approved laboratory as affected with CWD.

All herds of origin and all adjacent herds having contact with affected animals as determined by the CCWDSI program must be investigated epidemiologically. All herds of origin, adjacent herds, and herds having contact with affected animals or exposed animals must be quarantined.

21—64.109(163) Duration of quarantine. Quarantines placed in accordance with these rules shall be removed as follows:

1. For herds of origin, quarantines shall be removed after four years of compliance with rules 64.104(163) through 64.120(163).
2. For herds having contact with affected or exposed animals, quarantines shall be removed after four years of compliance with rules 64.104(163) through 64.120(163).
3. For adjacent herds, quarantines shall be removed as directed by the state veterinarian in consultation with the epidemiologist.

21—64.110(163) Herd plan. The herd owner, the owner's veterinarian, if requested, and the epidemiologist shall develop a plan for eradicating CWD in each affected herd. The plan must be designed to reduce and then eliminate CWD from the herd, to prevent spread of the disease to other herds, and to prevent reintroduction of CWD after the herd becomes a certified CWD cervid herd. The herd plan must be developed and signed within 60 days after the determination that the herd is affected.

The plan must address herd management and adhere to rules 64.104(163) through 64.120(163). The plan must be formalized as a memorandum of agreement between the owner and program officials, must be approved by the state veterinarian, and must include plans to obtain certified CWD cervid herd status.

21—64.111(163) Identification and disposal requirements. Affected and exposed animals must remain on the premises where they are found until they are identified and disposed of in accordance with direction from the state veterinarian.

21—64.112(163) Cleaning and disinfecting. Premises must be cleaned and disinfected under state supervision within 15 days after affected animals have been removed.

21—64.113(163) Methods for obtaining certified CWD cervid herd status. Certified CWD cervid herd status must include all Cervidae under common ownership. They cannot be commingled with other cervids that are not certified, and a minimum geographic separation of 30 feet between herds of different status must be maintained in accordance with the USDA Uniform Methods and Rules as defined in APHIS manual 91-45-011, revised as of January 22, 1999. A herd may qualify for status as a certified CWD cervid herd by one of the following means:

64.113(1) Purchasing a certified CWD cervid herd. Upon request and with proof of purchase, the department shall issue a new certificate in the new owner's name. The anniversary date and herd status for the purchased animals shall be the same as for the herd to which the animals are added; or if part or all of the purchased herd is moved directly to premises that have no other Cervidae, the herd may retain the certified CWD status of the herd of origin. The anniversary date of the new herd is the date of the most recent herd certification status certificate.

64.113(2) Upon request and with proof by records, a herd owner shall be issued a certified CWD cervid herd certificate by complying with the CCWDSI program for a period of four years.

21—64.114(163) Recertification of CWD cervid herds. A herd is certified for 12 months. Annual inventories conducted by state veterinarians are required every 9 to 15 months from the anniversary date. For continuous certification, adherence to the provisions in these rules and all other state laws and rules pertaining to raising cervids is required. A herd's certification status is immediately terminated and a herd investigation shall be initiated if CWD affected or exposed animals are determined to originate from that herd.

21—64.115(163) Movement into a certified CWD cervid herd.

64.115(1) Animals originating from certified CWD cervid herds may move into another certified CWD cervid herd.

64.115(2) Animals originating from noncertified herds that are moving into certified CWD cervid herds cannot be certified until they remain in the certified CWD cervid herd for four years.

64.115(3) Animals originating from CWD monitored herds cannot be certified until a combination of the years in CWD monitored status and the years present in the certified CWD herd totals four years.

21—64.116(163) Movement into a monitored CWD cervid herd.

64.116(1) Animals originating from a monitored CWD cervid herd may move into another monitored CWD cervid herd of the same status.

64.116(2) Animals originating from a herd which is not a monitored CWD cervid herd or from a lower status monitored CWD cervid herd will progress annually in status level on an individual animal basis until completion of CWD certification.

21—64.117(163) Recognition of monitored CWD herds. The state veterinarian shall issue a monitored CWD cervid herd certificate, including CWD monitored herd status as CWD monitored Level A during the first calendar year, CWD monitored Level B during the second calendar year, CWD monitored Level C during the third calendar year, CWD monitored Level D during the fourth calendar year, and CWD certification at the fifth year and thereafter.

21—64.118(163) Recognition of certified CWD cervid herds. The state veterinarian shall issue a certified CWD cervid herd certificate when the herd first qualifies for recertification. The state veterinarian shall issue a renewal form annually.

21—64.119(163) Intrastate movement requirements.

64.119(1) All intrastate movements of Cervidae other than to a state or federally inspected slaughter establishment shall be accompanied by an intrastate movement certificate of veterinary inspection signed by a licensed, accredited veterinarian.

64.119(2) Such intrastate movement certificate shall include all of the following:

- a. Consignor's name and address.
- b. Consignee's name and address.
- c. Individual identification of each animal by an official ear tag.
- d. The following statement: "There has been no diagnosis, signs, or epidemiologic evidence of CWD in this herd for the past year."

21—64.120(163) Import requirements.

64.120(1) All Cervidae entering Iowa must be accompanied by all of the following:

- a. An official certificate of veterinary inspection.
- b. A permit number requested by the licensed, accredited veterinarian signing the certificate and issued by the state veterinarian prior to movement.

c. One of the following statements must appear on the certificate:

"All Cervidae on this certificate have been part of the herd of origin for at least one year or were natural additions to this herd. There has been no diagnosis, signs, or epidemiologic evidence of CWD in this herd for the past year"; or

"All Cervidae on this certificate originate from a CWD monitored or certified herd in which these animals have been kept for at least one year or were natural additions. There has been no diagnosis, signs, or epidemiologic evidence of CWD in this herd for the past year."

64.120(2) If the Cervidae listed on the certificate are enrolled in a CWD program, the anniversary date and program status for each individual animal must be listed.

21—64.121 to 64.132 Reserved.

[Filed 8/18/00, Notice 7/12/00—published 9/6/00, effective 10/11/00]

ERADICATION OF SWINE TUBERCULOSIS

21—64.133(159) Indemnity. Indemnity may be paid for losses incurred by slaughtering establishments in the event native Iowa swine purchased by the establishments for immediate slaughter are determined to have tuberculosis by the official meat inspector at the establishment, subject to laboratory confirmation at the discretion of the department by any laboratory procedure acceptable to the department. Indemnity will be paid by the county of origin of the swine provided that swine shall be identified to the farm of origin located in that county. If no identification can be established on swine no indemnity may be paid.

If the county bovine tuberculosis eradication funds are insufficient, the claim may be filed and may be paid in subsequent years.

Indemnity will be paid to the producer of swine only after proof of cleaning and disinfecting of premises has been established.

If a herd of swine is tested for tuberculosis at program expense authorization must be given by an official of the Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 159.5 and 163.15.

21—64.134(159) Fee schedule.

64.134(1) Injection. Ten dollars per stop (herd) and one dollar per head.

64.134(2) Reading. Ten dollars per stop (herd) and seventy-five cents per head.

64.134(3) Tagging. Five dollars for first reactor and one dollar for each additional reactor.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 159.5(13).

21—64.135 to 64.146 Reserved.

[Filed 10/16/73]

[Filed 9/15/78, Notice 7/26/78—published 10/4/78, effective 11/9/78]

[Filed emergency 7/8/88 after Notice 6/1/88—published 7/27/88, effective 7/8/88]

PSEUDORABIES DISEASE

21—64.147(163,166D) Definitions. As used in these rules:

“*All-in-all-out*” means a management system whereby feeder swine are handled in groups kept “separate and apart” from other groups in a production facility. These groups are removed from the production facility with the completely vacated area being cleaned and sanitized prior to the introduction of another group.

“*Aujeszky’s disease*,” commonly known as pseudorabies, means the disease wherein an animal is infected with Aujeszky’s disease virus, irrespective of the occurrence or absence of clinical symptoms.

“*Breeding swine*” means boars, sows and gilts used, or intended for use, exclusively for reproductive purposes.

“*Department*” means the Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship.

“*Exigent circumstances*” means an extraordinary situation that the secretary concludes will impose an unjust and undue economic hardship if coupled with the imposition of these rules.

“*Fertility center*” means a premises where breeding swine are maintained for the purposes of the collection of semen, ovum, or other germplasm and for the distribution of semen, ovum, or other germplasm to other swine herds.